

QUESTIONS BOOKLET



GRADE 12
DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

English 30
Part B: Reading

January 1992

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
ENGLISH 30**

Part B: Reading

QUESTIONS BOOKLET

DESCRIPTION

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 30 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and seven reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Total time allotted: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Be sure that you have an English 30 Questions Booklet and an English 30 Readings Booklet.
- You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the **ANSWER SHEET** provided, use **ONLY** an **HB** pencil to mark the **CORRECT** or **BEST** answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.

JANUARY 1992



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- I. Read the excerpt from *The Princess Bride* on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 10.
1. Lines 1 to 29 serve the purposes of the story MAINLY by
 - A. suggesting family conflict
 - B. creating an atmosphere of tension
 - C. describing the narrator's household
 - D. establishing the narrator's susceptibility
 2. The narrator's sense of urgency as he tries to find the football game on the radio is paralleled by his
 - A. struggle to recover from pneumonia
 - B. search for more and more novels to read
 - C. request years later to hear more of *The Princess Bride*
 - D. desire to remember the wonder of his father reading to him
 3. When the father says " 'Not *his* café. He was in it, me too, the same time' " (lines 55-56), he is
 - A. explaining Morgenstern's background
 - B. responding to his son's misunderstanding
 - C. attempting to explain an error in his expression
 - D. expressing pride in his friendship with Morgenstern
 4. The narrator refers to the turning point in his interests in the phrase
 - A. " 'Has it got any sports in it?' " (line 59)
 - B. " 'a different child would wake' " (line 71)
 - C. " 'I was not aware' " (lines 72-73)
 - D. " 'what happened next' " (line 79)
 5. The rhetorical question " 'who can sense revelation in the wind?' " (line 75) expresses the narrator's
 - A. awareness of his naiveté
 - B. reluctance to alter his lifestyle
 - C. disregard for the unexpected turn of events
 - D. recognition of our inability to anticipate change

Continued

6. The relationship between the father's perseverance at reading and the boy's improving health is MOST CLEARLY shown in the statement
- A. "'Chapter One. The Bride'. . . He practically shoved the book in my face" (lines 49-50)
 - B. "an all-but-illiterate old man struggling . . . young boy fighting against sleep" (lines 68-69)
 - C. "Each night my father read to me . . . beginning the long flow back to strength" (lines 83-85)
 - D. "*The Princess Bride* belonged to my father. . . Everything else was mine" (lines 93-95)
7. The purpose of the phrase "Everything else was mine" (line 95) is MAINLY to suggest
- A. personal isolation
 - B. growing self-awareness
 - C. a recognition of the boundaries of the father's influence
 - D. that the narrator's knowledge was superior to his father's experience
8. The exchange between the narrator and Miss Roginski (lines 96-117) illustrates the
- A. tension between the narrator and Miss Roginski
 - B. ease between the narrator and Miss Roginski
 - C. narrator's erratic reading tastes
 - D. narrator's lack of confidence
9. *The Princess Bride* symbolizes the
- A. narrator's appetite for adventure
 - B. narrator's introduction to literature
 - C. fairytales from the narrator's childhood
 - D. first time the father realized his son's love
10. The narrator's PRIMARY objective is to
- A. convey his childhood impressions
 - B. celebrate his immigrant background
 - C. describe his relationship with his father
 - D. relate his seduction into the world of books

II. Read “Sisters” on page 4 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 11 to 18.

- 11.** The imagery in the first stanza conveys the contrast between
- A. harshness and mildness
 - B. rebellion and authority
 - C. distraction and attention
 - D. enthusiasm and acceptance
- 12.** The solar system metaphor in the second stanza is effective in that it helps to
- A. illustrate the contrast in the setting
 - B. illustrate the sisters’ social inadequacies
 - C. establish the youthful desire for protection
 - D. establish the egocentric behavior of the sisters
- 13.** The sisters’ confidence and independence is **MOST STRONGLY** suggested by
- A. “These children split each other open like nuts” (line 1)
 - B. “they own the sun and spin on separate axes” (lines 6-7)
 - C. “their joint gentle laughter” (line 11)
 - D. “leads them into pastures of each others eyes” (lines 11-12)
- 14.** The phrase that serves as an **IMMEDIATE** contrast to the imagery in the third stanza is
- A. “break and crack” (line 2)
 - B. “Fierce on the street” (line 6)
 - C. “attract about them in their motion” (line 8)
 - D. “in violence hold hatred in their mouths” (line 10)
- 15.** In the third stanza, the position of the phrase “beyond, the world is barren” reinforces the sisters’
- A. boredom with life
 - B. absorption in each other
 - C. immunity from responsibility
 - D. perception of the hardships of others

Continued

16. The phrase “contract tenderness from each other like disease” (lines 13-14) implies that
- A. gentleness is contagious
 - B. the sisters encourage conflict
 - C. the sisters disturb each other
 - D. gentleness prevents unhappiness
17. The image in the last line of the poem serves both to describe the quality of the sisters’ speech and to reflect the
- A. universal appeal of beauty
 - B. universal nature of fragility
 - C. dramatic metamorphoses in the sisters’ behavior
 - D. mysterious metamorphoses in the sisters’ growth
18. The poem MOST STRONGLY suggests that the sisters’ relationship is both
- A. exciting and dull
 - B. dangerous and safe
 - C. volatile and nurturing
 - D. calculated and innocent

III. Read the excerpt from *Timon of Athens* on pages 5 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 19 to 30.

19. Timon's predicament is that he has
- A. succumbed to an illness
 - B. overextended his resources
 - C. quarrelled with his friends
 - D. lost his political influence
20. The strangers have gained their knowledge of Timon's situation through
- A. Timon's friends
 - B. hearsay evidence
 - C. direct encounter
 - D. privileged information
21. The irony of Lucius' comment "Denied that honourable man? there was very little honour showed in't" (line 14) is revealed by his later statement
- A. "yet, had he mistook him and sent to me, I should ne'er have denied his occasion so many talents" (lines 17-18)
 - B. "Fare thee well; commend me to thy honourable virtuous lord, my very exquisite friend" (lines 21-22)
 - C. "How shall I thank him, think'st thou?" (line 25)
 - D. "And tell him this from me, I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot pleasure such an honourable gentleman" (lines 42-44)
22. Lucius' excuse for not helping Timon (lines 35-42) is that Lucius
- A. has recently used up his own funds
 - B. is not in a position of authority
 - C. does not believe Timon is in need
 - D. is not in good health
23. In lines 52 to 63, the first stranger speaks of Lucius and of Timon's other friends in a tone of
- A. envy
 - B. contempt
 - C. enthusiasm
 - D. astonishment

Continued

24. The third stranger's comment "Religion groans at it" (line 64) is a response to his belief that
- A. poverty is unjustified but inevitable
 - B. charity is the cause of moral weakness
 - C. ingratitude makes a mockery of moral teachings
 - D. material prosperity prevents spiritual well-being
25. The appropriateness of Sempronius' helping Timon is implied when Sempronius reveals that
- A. Timon freed him from prison
 - B. Timon trusts him as a doctor
 - C. Sempronius was the first person helped by Timon
 - D. Sempronius knows Timon better than the others do
26. Sempronius' rationalization for refusing to come to Timon's aid is that
- A. Timon has chosen to ask him last
 - B. Sempronius has quarrelled with Timon
 - C. Timon is ill and therefore not a good risk
 - D. Sempronius feels honour-bound not to shame the others
27. Sempronius reveals the position he has adopted in
- A. "It shows but little love or judgement in him" (line 90)
 - B. "Must I be his last refuge?" (line 91)
 - C. "But his occasions might have wooed me first" (line 95)
 - D. "Who bates mine honour shall not know my coin" (line 106)
28. The description of Sempronius as "a goodly villain" (line 107) means that he is
- A. cunningly false
 - B. evil in appearance only
 - C. generous but untrustworthy
 - D. entertaining but unreliable

Continued

29. In the context of lines 108 and 114, the word “politic” could BEST be defined as
- A. opportunistic
 - B. diplomatic
 - C. emotional
 - D. wise
30. Lines 117 to 121 state that the doors of Timon’s house were once
- A. guarded but are now wide open
 - B. strong but have fallen into ruin
 - C. locked by habit but must now be locked in fear
 - D. open in trust but must now be closed for protection

IV. Read the excerpt from *Saint Joan* on pages 8 to 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 31 to 40.

31. The stage directions at the opening of the play serve PRIMARILY to establish Robert and the steward as
- A. caricatures of a master and a servant
 - B. figures lacking dramatic significance
 - C. figures of indisputable strength and weakness
 - D. master and servant who are comfortable with each other
32. The MAIN dramatic effect of the long exchange about eggs and milk (lines 12-58) is to
- A. create background information about Joan
 - B. provide background information about the setting
 - C. emphasize the characters of Robert and the steward
 - D. provide a comic element with which to introduce the play
33. The steward's MOST SUCCESSFUL use of flattery to direct and manipulate Robert's actions is the comment
- A. "you know you are a greater man here than the king himself" (line 27)
 - B. "I am nobody, sir, except that I have the honor to be your steward" (line 29)
 - C. "You see, sir, you are much more positive than I am" (lines 77-78)
 - D. "Perhaps you could frighten her, sir" (lines 84-85)
34. The stage direction that BEST represents Joan as she appears in this excerpt is
- A. "*Bright, strong and rough*" (line 92)
 - B. "*an ablebodied country girl*" (line 102)
 - C. "*resolute but full-lipped mouth, and handsome fighting chin*" (lines 105-106)
 - D. "*very confident, very appealing, very hard to resist*" (lines 109-110)

Continued

35. Robert's "*unwelcome and only too familiar sensation*" (lines 138-139) is his feeling of
- A. impatience
 - B. insecurity
 - C. displeasure
 - D. nervousness
36. The contrast between Robert and Joan is made MOST EVIDENT through Joan's
- A. defiance
 - B. assurance
 - C. intuition
 - D. youthfulness
37. The statement of Joan's that causes Robert to doubt himself is
- A. "You said you would not see me; but here I am" (line 130)
 - B. "the Dauphin will give me all I need to raise the siege of Orleans" (line 144)
 - C. "They have promised to come with me" (line 148)
 - D. "You will go to paradise; and your name will be remembered for ever as my first helper" (lines 162-163)
38. The stage direction that MOST EFFECTIVELY reinforces Robert's character is
- A. "*Driving him to the wall, adjective by adjective*" (line 30)
 - B. "*with an air of finality*" (lines 55-56)
 - C. "*Feeling that he has lost ground . . . inflates his chest imposingly*" (lines 137-138)
 - D. "*still much bothered, but changing his tone*" (line 164)

Continued

39. Robert ironically confirms that he has “*no will of his own*” (line 2) when he says
- A. “Robert de Baudricourt burns witches and hangs thieves” (lines 52-53)
 - B. “I am squire of Baudricourt; and I take no orders except from the king” (lines 116-117)
 - C. “Now listen to me. I am going to assert myself” (line 139)
 - D. “Is this true about Monsieur de Poulengey?” (line 165)
40. The stage direction and speech in lines 146 to 148 serve to emphasize Joan’s
- A. aggressive manner
 - B. unrealistic hopes
 - C. overriding arrogance
 - D. unwavering conviction

- V. Read “Warily into a Wired-up World” on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 41 to 48.
41. The author’s use of the word “fallout” (line 5) indicates his assumption that the effects of the Telidon system are potentially
- A. turbulent
 - B. reversible
 - C. significant
 - D. inconsequential
42. The author’s reference to “Aunt Martha” (line 21) and to “Great Uncle Charlie” (line 30) has the effect of
- A. causing the reader to make personal associations
 - B. encouraging the reader to consider Telidon’s benefit to the family
 - C. persuading the reader of the benefits of Telidon to the individual
 - D. informing the reader of the accessibility of varied and precise data
43. When the author describes individual privacy in tomorrow’s world as “archaic” (line 42), he means that privacy could become
- A. obsolete
 - B. irrelevant
 - C. distasteful
 - D. disconcerting
44. The use of the phrase “computer labyrinth” (line 48) reinforces the image of computer technology as being
- A. repugnant
 - B. frustrating
 - C. extremely efficient
 - D. intricately complicated
45. The author suggests the BEST reason for his wariness of interactive television in the phrase
- A. “information is power” (line 13)
 - B. “the talented massaging of public opinion” (line 44)
 - C. “you’ll need a \$70,000-a-year income” (line 54)
 - D. “our SINS were for social welfare bookkeeping” (lines 61-62)

Continued

46. The phrase “first on the block” (line 54) suggests a society that is MAINLY
- A. status oriented
 - B. achievement oriented
 - C. technologically deprived
 - D. technologically superior
47. The author’s repeated use of the acronymn “SIN” for social insurance number (lines 59-64) has ironic overtones in that
- A. SINS will no longer be required
 - B. SINS are of negligible importance
 - C. SINS are necessary for social interaction
 - D. SINS refer to moral offences when written as a word
48. In lines 65 to 72, the author suggests that the public will have to do the worrying for Telidon’s advisory board because
- A. the majority of board members are concerned mainly with the company’s financial and technological gains
 - B. technology already controls the developers
 - C. the board members are concerned about the dangers of voter manipulation
 - D. potential dangers of excessive caution have not been extensively researched by the developers

- VI. Read the excerpt from *Oscar and Lucinda* on pages 14 to 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 49 to 63.**
- 49.** In the context of this excerpt, the irony in the first paragraph (lines 1-5) involves
- A.** a Frenchman's seeking Reverend Hasset's advice
 - B.** Reverend Hasset's mistaking Leplastrier for Lavoisier
 - C.** Reverend Hasset's assuming that L. Leplastrier is a man
 - D.** a clergyman's being consulted as an expert in glass manufacturing
- 50.** Reverend Hasset considers the interview with L. Leplastrier "an indulgence" (line 8) because
- A.** he looks forward to meeting strangers
 - B.** his work schedule rarely permits privacy
 - C.** he enjoys an opportunity to impress others
 - D.** his scientific knowledge is certain to be expanded
- 51.** The description of Reverend Hasset in lines 33-36 emphasizes his
- A.** reserved manners
 - B.** unexpected strength
 - C.** harsh self-discipline
 - D.** unexpected friendliness
- 52.** The context of lines 46 to 50 suggests **MOST STRONGLY** that "vapidity" (line 49) means
- A.** dullness
 - B.** eagerness
 - C.** immaturity
 - D.** stubbornness
- 53.** The metaphors in lines 54 and 55 have the effect of reinforcing the
- A.** emotional nature of Reverend Hasset
 - B.** spiritual nature of Reverend Hasset
 - C.** impersonal nature of human relationships
 - D.** unappealing nature of human shortcomings

Continued

54. Reverend Hasset's "detachment from his own life" (line 59) is BEST illustrated in his
- A. assessment of his own behavior
 - B. impersonal and intellectual study of glass
 - C. contradictory attitudes toward women and marriage
 - D. delight in scientific as well as religious pursuits
55. Stating that Reverend Hasset's "engine . . . could not sustain the uphill grades" (lines 70-71) implies that Reverend Hasset is lacking in
- A. ability
 - B. curiosity
 - C. education
 - D. commitment
56. The parenthetical description "(he giggled at the cheap theatricality)" in lines 75 to 76 serves to stress Reverend Hasset's
- A. unusual sense of humor
 - B. awareness of his pretentious behavior
 - C. discomfort in the presence of strangers
 - D. pride in his abilities and achievements
57. That Reverend Hasset is "delighted" (line 81) to discover that his visitor is a woman is both foreshadowed and explained by
- A. "He was a bachelor and he would have said it was not by choice, that he wished nothing more in his life than a wife and children" (lines 37-38)
 - B. "It had not taken him long to discover that the women were by far the most interesting of the two sexes in the colony" (lines 46-47)
 - C. "This quality, however, was represented in plenty by the young lady who was being admitted to his household at this moment" (lines 72-73)
 - D. "He was so taken by this preposterous showing off that he did not notice the 'Miss' instead of the 'Mr.' when his guest was announced" (lines 76-78)
58. In the course of Reverend Hasset's introduction to Lucinda (lines 84-121), he is affected MAINLY by
- A. Lucinda's knowledgeability
 - B. his excitement at being able to offer help
 - C. the contradictory impressions that Lucinda creates
 - D. his confusion at being unprepared to receive Lucinda

Continued

59. Reverend Hasset is disturbed by Lucinda's clothing (lines 98-102) because it is
- A. impractical for Australian life
 - B. too liberal for his conventional tastes
 - C. too sophisticated for Lucinda's youthfulness
 - D. unsuitable for Lucinda's vibrant personality
60. The description of Lucinda's eyes as being "like young creatures which had lost their shells" (line 110) emphasizes her
- A. sincerity
 - B. isolation
 - C. uncertainty
 - D. vulnerability
61. Lucinda's increasing doubt about the wisdom of consulting Reverend Hasset is MOST CLEARLY suggested by
- A. "If he would not help, she would go to the accountant whom Chas Ahearn had recommended" (lines 130-131)
 - B. "She would write him a cheque and have him employ a man for her who could do what she required" (lines 131-133)
 - C. "She was confused to end up with a clergyman when she had begun with a small pamphlet titled 'On Laboratory Arts' " (lines 136-137)
 - D. "This man seemed to be confirming her prejudice, to be taking *pride* in confirming his uselessness" (lines 142-143)
62. Lucinda's remark " 'The vendors must not know me as a woman' " (lines 149-150) suggests that she
- A. delights in challenging entrenched male prejudices
 - B. accepts that women are unsuited for business ventures
 - C. assumes that women are treated differently in business
 - D. fears that news of her wealth will attract unwanted suitors
63. The misunderstanding alluded to in line 162 involves
- A. Reverend Hasset's mistaking timidity for anger
 - B. Lucinda's mistaking enthusiasm for romantic interest
 - C. Lucinda's realization that she is attracted to Reverend Hasset
 - D. Reverend Hasset's underestimating the degree of Lucinda's shyness

VII. Read “Morning Glory” on page 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 64 to 70.

- 64.** The description of the morning glory in lines 11 and 12 MOST CLEARLY reinforces the meaning of
- A. “tenacity” (line 4)
 - B. “wayward” (line 5)
 - C. “hardy” (line 21)
 - D. “enthusiast” (line 25)
- 65.** The image “Coiling like a fundamental molecule” (line 14) suggests that the morning glory is
- A. a threat to the carefully ordered garden
 - B. a symbol of the dangers of uncontrolled competition
 - C. an example of the basic need of life to grow and survive
 - D. proof of a scientific experiment to produce hardier plants
- 66.** The phrase that is used to suggest an expedient solution to a perplexing problem is
- A. “like stepping stones” (line 3)
 - B. “like Alexander at his knot” (line 7)
 - C. “like a fundamental molecule” (line 14)
 - D. “like a tired Roman” (line 32)
- 67.** The speaker suggests that the survival of many domestic plants is based solely on the fact that
- A. life is universally respected
 - B. variety is necessary in nature
 - C. they are useful to the gardener
 - D. they are more numerous than weeds
- 68.** The main idea of the phrase “Nature letting nothing stand it did not mean” (line 24) is that nature
- A. resists interference
 - B. operates mainly by chance
 - C. allows a place for all living things
 - D. intends only the fittest to survive

Continued

69. The phrase that creates the MOST VIVID personification of the victorious nature of the morning glory is
- A. “its strange tenacity” (line 4)
 - B. “Its wayward way” (line 5)
 - C. “Its chlorophyl ascending stairways to the sun” (line 15)
 - D. “its trumpets raise their senets to the sun” (line 31)
70. The final line of the poem, “And like a tired Roman know an empire over-run,” suggests that the speaker
- A. resents the morning glory’s presence
 - B. recognizes the morning glory’s indomitable vigor
 - C. values the stately appearance of the morning glory
 - D. sees himself successfully defeating the morning glory

